

HUNS' LINE AGAIN PENETRATED

YANKEES IN SECOND RAID GO OVER THE TOP AND REACH SECOND LINE HUN TRENCHES KILLING GERMAN WITH SHELL AND RIFLE FIRE—ARMEN CAPTURED.

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, March 12—(By the Associated Press)—There was greater artillery activity by the Americans on the Toul sector today than at any time since they took position there. American shells have obliterated at least five groups of gas projectors which had been set up by the enemy in preparation for an attack. Fires back of the German lines also were caused and several explosions were heard.

The American troops on the Toul leads to the conclusion that the American again raided the German position today this morning came at dawn, penetrating to the second line, such a time as to cause the Germans to abandon plans of their own for a No prisoners were captured, but several of the enemy were killed by shell and rifle fire.

Along the Chemin des Dames the one place the Germans used mustard gas, which was made by the Americans, was made prisoner by American soldiers. The Germans later were turned over to the French.

The sector occupied by American troops east of Lunéville, which was designated formerly merely as being in Lorraine, has developed suddenly into one of the most important of the front, from the standpoint of artillery.

Fighting: American artillerymen are hurling thousands of shells daily against the German positions, making it virtually impossible for the enemy to occupy them. Investigation Americans went close enough to the shows that they have been virtually in German hands to try their machine guns, the neighborhoods of certain places but without result. One plane in the northwest and northeast of Badonviller, which there was an American went left, where it now is permissible to far back of the enemy lines. It was lay, the two raids mentioned as having the target for hundreds of enemy killed. On returning the Americans admitted that they seemed pretty American sector northwest of Touthick, but he was unharmed.

WOMAN DIES OF HEART FAILURE IN LONDON RAID

London, March 13—Three Zeppelins took part in last night's air raid on England. One of them dropped four bombs on Hull.

The other airships flew about aimlessly over country districts, dropping bombs, and the proceeded back to sea.

One woman died of shock in consequence of the raid. The Germans have suffered such heavy losses in Zeppelins that they have employed them only at infrequent intervals in the last year for raids on England, substituting aeroplanes. The last previous Zeppelin raid on England was on Oct. 19, 1917, when 34 persons were killed and 56 were wounded. On returning the Zeppelin fleet was put to rout by the French, five of the dirigibles being brought down.

The following official announcement was given out: "Latest reports indicate three enemy airships crossed the Yorkshire coast between 8:30 and 10 p. m. last night. Only one ventured to approach the defended locality, namely, Hull, where four bombs were dropped. A house was demolished. One woman died of shock.

"The two remaining airships wandered for some hours over remote country districts at great altitudes, unloading their bombs in open country before proceeding out to sea again."

THREE MONTHS IN ADOPT STANDARD JAIL FOR FORMER WAY TO HANDLE LOCAL "CONNIE" STATE FREIGHT

Waterbury, March 13—In passing sentence on a street car conductor who had pleaded guilty to stealing fares Judge Lusk of the City Court today remarked that it might be that one of the causes of the city's poor car service was the stealing of fares by the conductors. The prosecutor in reviewing the case against Morris Sliden, alias Samuel Sackett, said that the Connecticut City, which had a hard enough time to maintain service without conductors stealing the receipts.

It was claimed that Sliden, working on a suburban line, on one day failed to account for 106 fares. He had worked in Bridgeport and resigned on being told to account for fares. He obtained employment here under the name of Sackett and by means of false references.

MORE HUN KULTUR! WANTS 400 TOWNS BOMBED AND RAZED

Amsterdam, March 13—The destruction of 400 English towns by German aeroplanes is demanded by the Berlin Tages Zeitung "a reply" to the action of the Allies in confiscating 400 German merchant ships. The article continues:

"If we are in a position to destroy the whole of London, it would be more humane than to allow one more German to bleed to death in the battle field. To hesitate or to surrender ourselves to feelings of pity would be unpardonable. Far better were it for us that Great Britain, France and the United States should call us barbarians than that they should bestow on us their pity when we are better softness and sentimentality are stupid in war time."

TWO INDICTED ON SEDITION CHARGE

Fairmount, Minn., March 13—A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, a state officer of the organization, were indicted by the Martin County Grand Jury, yesterday. They are charged with "inciting and calculating a seditious pamphlet tending to discourage enlistments."

START OF AERO MAIL DELAYED

Washington, March 13—The start of the aeroplane mail service between New York, Philadelphia and Washington will be delayed probably as late as May 15, because landing fields in Philadelphia and New York have not been found. The service was to begin April 15.

TWO MORE DIE FROM BURNS

Harry Unger and Sister Martha Make Total of Three Dead.

GASOLINE POURED IN KITCHEN STOVE

Five-Year-Old Girl is Reported As Having Chance to Live.

Tuesday, March 12 Mrs. Minnie Unger, 45, her son, Harry, 21, and daughter, Martha, 16, died at the Bridgeport hospital early today, while another daughter, little Theresa Unger, 5 years of age, lingers in intense agony at the point of death from burns sustained when gasoline was poured on a slow fire to make it burn better at their home, 161 Spring street, last night.

Harry Unger had returned from work about 8:30 last evening when he noticed the fire in the kitchen range was low. Getting a gasoline can he poured some of the liquid on the smoldering coals and green kindling. An explosion followed immediately, setting fire to his clothing and the clothing of the other members of the family, as well as the furnishings of the room.

Vainly he tried to beat out the flames which enveloped the bodies of his mother and sister, entirely neglecting himself until he was like a human torch. Then seeing the futility of his efforts he rushed from the house and across a field for about 100 yards to summon aid.

Neighbors came to his assistance and while he threw himself in the mud on the road they wrapped him in their coats. Others ran to the house to render aid to his mother and sister while someone sent in a fire alarm from Box 461, and a call for the Emergency hospital ambulance. Upon the arrival of the apparatus the fire was quickly subdued with only about \$50 damage. Dr. Pasuth had the unconscious fire victims taken to Bridgeport hospital.

Harry Unger lingered until about 2 o'clock this morning, when he died. His mother died an hour later. Martha, his sister, suffered the most intense agony until five o'clock when she expired. Theresa still lives, but there is grave doubt whether she will survive or not.

BRIDGEPORT MEN VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE IN TANK

Camp Devens, March 13—A call for volunteers for the tank service has been issued here and hundreds of volunteers have answered the call. The men will be put through a thorough course of training as soon as a camp is formed. The men in this service will, it is firmly believed, see service overseas, long before men attached to the other organizations at the camp.

None but well trained men will be taken for the service, it is understood, which seems to point to the fact that none but the best men and the best fighters are wanted for this important branch of the service. Such men as are chosen will consider it an honor to have been picked for the work. The release of this information makes public what has been a very slightly known previously, that this country was as yet getting men ready for the tank service. Few previously realized that the work of training and furnishing of equipment had reached such an advanced stage that tank work had been touched upon in the American training at the cantonments in this country.

Ten students from the officers' training school have received commissions as second lieutenants. They will be assigned to the Engineers' organizations and detailed for special duty. The men are Harry J. Woodward, of 274 Brookline avenue, Boston, from Company D, 301st Infantry; John Bingham, Wollaston, public utilities department; Joseph E. McGuire, of Providence, Company D, 301st Engineers; Joseph J. O'Connor of Waterbury, Company G, 304th Infantry; Thomas W. Crosby of Hartford, 301st Ambulance Corps; Frank D. Barclay of Bridgeport, Depot Brigade; Warner B. Day of Hartford, Company A, 303rd Machine Gun Battalion; Horace Hume of Toledo, O., Fourth Training Company; Homer A. Howe, Fourth Training Company.

TO CONSOLIDATE TICKET OFFICES

Washington, March 13—The railroad administration is taking steps to consolidate city ticket offices in scores of cities and expects to save several million dollars by their unification. Consolidation has been ordered for Washington, Atlanta and several other cities and investigation is under way in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

SUSTAINS AMERICAN CLAIMS TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY.

Washington, March 13—Claims of American citizens to property confiscated by the Mexican Constitutionalist authorities in 1915 and sold to them, were sustained today by the Supreme Court in a test case.

MAY CLOSE MANY FACTORIES FOR 15 DAY PERIOD

Washington, March 12—Closing down of the less essential industries for 15 days during the spring to enable workmen to go to the farms will be necessary in many places to meet the farm labor shortage, the senate agriculture committee was told today by Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture.

"There is not an industry not engaged in actual war work that could not afford to close down for 15 days," Mr. Ousley said. "There is not enough labor seeking employment to meet the demand, and the shortage must be made up not only from the cities, but from among men who have had actual farm experience."

HUNS WILL BREAK THEMSELVES ON ALLIES' DEFENSES

Noted Belgian General Declares New German Drive Will be Beginning of End

On the Belgian front, March 13—General A. de Ceuninck, the distinguished soldier and Minister of War for Belgium, today expressed to the correspondent of The Associated Press the firm conviction that a great offensive by the Germans on the Western front would be the beginning of the end for the Prussian military machine. This is true, said the general because even if the enemy could put his entire strength into an assault it was doomed to certain failure in view of Allied preparedness. Having defeated the Germans in their onslaught, the Allies would be in a position, through the balance of power which America had brought them, to counter with irresistible force.

The Minister had been asked to discuss the military situation as it appeared in the light of Germany's present position and the Prussian claim that the Entente allies would be brought to their knees. The general received the correspondent in the chateau which is being used as executive headquarters for the War Department and talked freely for half an hour or more. General de Ceuninck is a veteran of many battles, and he had brought with him to the ministry the comprehensive grasp of large issues and the quick decision and the discipline which have made his reputation in the Belgian Army. One reads assurance and alertness in his every word and move.

At the outset of the conversation the general spoke of the close friendship existing between Belgium and the United States, and referred in the most grateful terms to the assistance which America has rendered her ally through the Red Cross, the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and its other ways.

"The morale of the hard pressed Belgians has been sustained and increased by the knowledge that the citizens of the United States were standing with them in the battle for freedom and justice. You have lightened our load and enabled us to continue the struggle," said the general.

He paused, and then added with great feeling: "I assure you that the first thing Belgium will do after the conclusion of peace will be to erect a monument to her good friend."

The general turned to the outlook for the Allied arms on the battle field. "We do not underestimate the strength of our opponents," he said. "Germany is a military nation, a powerful nation, and she is not yet defeated. America, however, has brought into the conflict the additional resources necessary to tip the balance in our favor, and the quick victory is assured. The outcome of the war now hinges on the question of numbers, and the superiority rests with us."

"Germany will fall in any offensive which she may be preparing for on the western front. The Allies are ready for any move and will present an unbreakable line. If the enemy is going to make anything on a big attack and is calling on every resource he can command, he will have reached the beginning of the end when he fails to break through, for the counter strokes of the Allies can result in only one thing—defeat for Germany. It may take some time to put the finishing touches on the victory but this will be accomplished."

"The entrance of the Army is concerned it is prepared for eventualities. The morale of the troops and of the civilian population never has been higher than it is today. Our soldiers are eager to fight. At times we have had difficulty in restraining them until the proper moment for action. For they chafe under the restraint. But they must be content to await developments. They are only one wheel of the great Allied machine and every part of that machine must work in co-operation to make it run smoothly. Whenever the call comes we shall be waiting to respond with every atom of strength which we have."

"The entrance of America into the war has done much to cheer our troops. The fact that the United States is with us, both as a friend and as a fighting ally, means to the man in the trenches that he is not making a vain sacrifice. He is sure of victory and is more eager than ever to carry the battle to the enemy camp. Our confidence in the outcome of the war has been strengthened greatly by the business-like way in which the United States government has undertaken its task. I recently saw some detachments of American soldiers who have undertaken to fight with us. They were fine, clean-cut men—athletic, intelligent, and intensely energetic. It was an inspiration to see them. There is more hard fighting in sight, but we shall win."

Henry Morgenthau, former American ambassador to Turkey, who was a farm at Hopewell Junction, was appointed fireman at that point.

HEROIC U.S. SAILORS CITED

Eight Americans Leaped Into Sea to Save Victims of Sub.

PRAISES SOUNDED OF PARKER'S CREW

Quartermaster Cole is Mentioned—Saved Ship Fireman.

London, March 13—Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, member for the Maldon division of Essex, announced today that he would call the attention of the First Lord of the Admiralty today in the House of Commons to the remarkable heroism and seamanship displayed by the American crew of the destroyer Parker in rescuing nine survivors, including the unconscious navigating officer of the hospital ship Glenart Castle, sunk in the Bristol channel late in February.

The member said he would suggest that the admiralty suitably recognize the skill of the navigator of the Parker and the gallantry of the eight American sailors who jumped into the sea and swam to the rescue of survivors on rafts and wreckage.

The Glenart Castle sank at 4 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 26. The destroyer, although far distant, picked up a wireless message and hurried to the scene, where she searched the choppy sea for survivors. The first one was sighted at 1 o'clock in the afternoon—a lone man on a raft.

In these submarine infected waters it was impossible for the destroyer to halt and launch boats. She threw a line to the survivor but he was weak that he became entangled in the line and was carried astern of the destroyer and severely cut by her propellers. He managed, however, to climb back on the raft.

The destroyer circled the scene and as it passed the raft again Quartermaster J. C. Cole jumped overboard and brought the mar to the destroyer. He was a fireman, Jesse White, of Southampton. He died later on board the destroyer, which continued her search and in the course of the afternoon sighted three more groups of survivors clinging to rafts and wreckage, all of whom were similarly rescued.

In congratulating the crew of the destroyer Vice-Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, telegraphed: "The work done in wintry seas and gales by all the destroyers' crews has been inspiring, but none more so than the Parker's."

One of the survivors who was rescued late in the afternoon said he sighted a submarine while he was struggling in the water. The U-boat passed within a few yards of him. There were two Germans on her deck. He hailed her and asked for help, but the Germans paid no attention to him.

The official report of the sinking of the Glenart Castle, on which it is estimated, 153 persons lost their lives, announced that survivors had been landed by an American torpedo boat, the name of which was not given.

CONGRESS URGED TO SPEED SECOND SELECTIVE DRAFT

Washington, March 13—In appearing before the senate Military committee today to explain proposed amendments to the national defense act, mostly technical matters of army organization, Provost Marshal General Crowder, as the executive representative of Secretary Baker, urged congress to hasten action of scores of army bills pending, especially that amending the selective draft law.

Passage by the senate this week of the draft bill, changing the basis of selection from state population to the number of men in class I and requiring registration of men attaining 21 years of age since June 5 last, is expected, Senator Hitchcock, acting committee chairman, told Gen. Crowder. Other army bills, he said, are scheduled to follow it in the senate.

Legislation to abolish the extra allowance of 50 per cent in pay to men in the aviation service was approved by Gen. Crowder.

NORWALK SHRINERS DEAD

South Norwalk, March 13—Adrian Dwight Keep, for many years secretary of the insurance firm of J. M. Layton & Co., of this city, and connected with several fraternal organizations, died early this morning after a sickness with acute bronchitis. He was 40 years old. He was a member of Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Lafayette consistory, Scottish Rite Masons; Clinton commandery, K. T.; Butler chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Old Well lodge, F. & A. M. Mr. Keep was well known throughout the state from his fraternal as well as his insurance connections. He is survived by his widow, mother and one sister, Mrs. Frank D. Layton of Hartford.

Three enemy aliens held at Sioux Falls, S. D., by Federal agents, will be interned for duration of war.

NEW MONROE DOCTRINE IS BORN

Document Based on President Wilson's War Message of Last August.

Los Angeles, March 13—Twenty-one republics of the Western Hemisphere will subscribe to a new Monroe doctrine, embracing the cardinal principles already established and adding additional tenets, according to a statement by Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, secretary-general of the Institute of International Law and permanent member of the court of arbitration of The Hague, who addressed students of a law college here last night.

The new principles, Dr. Alvarez said, will prevent the cession of any territory in the Western Hemisphere as a war indemnity to any European power and will prevent the acquisition of such territory by any European power for any purpose by any method. The new doctrine was based on the interpretation of President Wilson's war message of last August as interpreted by the American Institute of International Law, he said.

M'ADOO IS GOING TO DIRECT LARGE EXPRESS SYSTEMS

Washington, March 13—The Administration is preparing to put the express companies of the United States under government control within the next ten days or two weeks. Director General McAdoo would administer them with the railroads. The concerns to be taken over are the Adams, American, Wells-Fargo, Southern, Great Northern, Northern, Canadian and Western.

Last year was hard on some of the companies and the service was not of a high quality. It is believed by friends of the Administration that to take control is a natural and logical step at this time. They think such action will result in quicker, better, and cheaper service.

There is a strong sentiment in both Houses of Congress for government control of the express service, and if the President acts he is likely to have the co-operation of the Senate and House.

It is not believed that the express companies will oppose the proposition. Their officers have conferred with officials of the Railroad Administration with a view to starting a movement to have the government take over their properties and operate them during the war.

There is pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission a proposition for an increase of 10 per cent in express rates.

The determination of the Administration to assume control came after thousands of complaints of poor service had been made to Director General McAdoo.

It is believed by government officials that control of this service will save millions of dollars' worth of perishable foodstuffs to American producers and shippers. It pointed out that it is important that action be taken in this matter immediately so as to assist the movement of spring food crops from the South and Gulf Coast States.

There is a feeling in Congress that President Wilson is in favor of government ownership of the parcel post. Several years ago when the Parcel Post Law was enacted, there was a strong sentiment in Congress for taking over the express companies and making one great system for packages. The parcel post has reduced the earnings of the express companies to a considerable extent.

Representative Cary of Wisconsin, expressed the hope that the government would take over the express companies and all the other public utilities of the country. This, he said, should be taken in the interest of the people, and should be adopted not only as a war measure, but as a fixed policy of the government.

Mr. Cary has introduced bills to create the Department of Transportation, to take charge of all transportation of the United States. "We might as well recognize it now," he said. "The country will have to come to it sooner or later. Government ownership and operation of these utilities is favored by the people."

"Why shouldn't the express companies be taken over? The government is really doing an express business today in the parcel post system. It is the thing for this country to do in order to meet the wishes of the people and to protect them."

"The government should have charge of everything that enters into interstate commerce, including the telegraph and telephone systems. I hope the report that the President will act in this matter is true."

According to reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission by eight express companies for the 10 months ended with October, 1917, their total operating revenues were \$94,569,150, the operating expenses were \$91,879,423 and the net operating revenues amounted to \$2,689,727. The uncollectible revenue from transportation totaled \$54,718, the express taxes were \$1,816,210 and the operating income was \$1,873,519.

While the total operating revenues for the express companies for the 10 months ended with October, 1917, were but \$94,569,150, their operating income amounted to \$7,793,724, or over six times as great as that for the same period of 1917.

During the month of October, 1917, the express companies carried a total of 307,281.55 miles in handling their business.

U. S. LABOR HEARTENS SLAYS

Gompers Sends Message to Soviet in Which He Advises Courage.

JUSTICE BOUND TO WIN IN END

All America Desires to Be Helpful to the Russian People.

Washington, March 13—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on behalf of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, today forwarded to the Russian soviet congress in Moscow a message of sympathy to the Russian people "in their struggle to safeguard freedom."

Mr. Gompers' message said: "We address you in the name of world liberty. We assure you that the people of the United States are pained by every blow at Russian freedom, as they would by a blow at their own. The American people desire to be of service to the Russian people in their struggle to safeguard freedom and realize its opportunities. We desire to be informed as to how we may help."

"We speak for a great organized movement of working people who are devoted to the cause of freedom and the ideals of democracy. We assure you also that the whole American nation ardently desires to be helpful to Russia and awaits with eagerness an indication from Russia as to how help may most effectively be extended."

"To all those who strive for freedom we say: Courage, justice must triumph if all free people stand united against autocracy. We await your suggestions."

BAKER HEARTENS FRENCH PEOPLE BY HIS MESSAGE

Says, "We Are Committed With All Resources to Winning the War"

Paris, March 13—Secretary Baker has made a most favorable impression on the French press, whose representatives he received yesterday afternoon with American and British correspondents.

Although it was officially announced beforehand that none of the Secretary's remarks might be quoted save by the vigilant eyes and ears of a one ex-chief censor and one active assistant censor, so that the danger of possible indiscretion was thoroughly averted.

The French journalists were greatly struck by Mr. Baker's youthful appearance, which more than one commented with the great eyes of such French statesmen as Clemenceau and Ribot. The enthusiasm of the intrinsigant's reporter as a writer appeared to have outrun his accuracy, as in a laudatory article he refers to the Secretary as "a lawyer who speaks Greek, Latin, German and French." As regards the latter language it may be said on the best authority that the intrinsigant statement is an exaggeration.

Poses for a Flashlight. Like Colonel House, Secretary Baker posed readily for a flashlight photograph, whose somewhat unexpected pop and flame burst produced a nervous start among the onlookers, (the Secretary himself never blinked) and immediately led to the question whether he had yet visited localities damaged in Friday's air raid, a pilgrimage duly performed by a greater part of the city's population Monday afternoon. But Mr. Baker had been too busy for anything of the sort. Since his arrival at 6:30 o'clock Monday morning he has had a long talk with General Pershing and paid calls on Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Joffre.

According to members of his entourage the ocean trip, though rough at the outset, was uneventful and devoid of risk. The intrinsigant states that a cruiser bearing the Secretary was accompanied by a convoy carrying 10,000 men, and that there were twice alarms of submarines, the first proving nothing more than a piece of half-submerged driftwood, while the second menace was scared away by a strong contingent of sea-planes and dirigibles sent out from port when its presence in the vicinity was signalled.

The Liberte voices French satisfaction at the Secretary's arrival as yet further proof that America intends to throw all her strength on the western front to counteract the effect of the Russian debacle in the east. The article concludes:

"The presence of the American War Minister also proves that our allies are not thinking about peace negotiations which at this moment would be vain and premature, but of war."

Mr. Baker left Paris yesterday for a tour of inspection of the American lines of communication and the military zone.